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| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS**  **(State correlation is not a perfect match-What makes them the same….what makes them different?)**  2.2.10 Write ratios and proportions to solve problems in context involving rates, scale factors and percentages.  **CC.7.RP.1** Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units. For example, If a person walks 1/2 mile in each 1/4 hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction (1/2)/(1/4) miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour.  **CC.7.RP.2b** Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.  **CC.7.RP.3** Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.  **CC.7.EE.3** Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations as strategies to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. For example: If a woman making $25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or $2.50, for a new salary of $27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.  **CC.7.G.1** Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.  3.3.11 Write and solve problems in context involving conversions of customary or metric units and units of time*.*  **CC.7.EE.3** Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations as strategies to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. For example: If a woman making $25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or $2.50, for a new salary of $27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.  2.2.11 Find and/or estimate a percentage of a number, including percentages that are more than 100 percent and less than 1 percent using a variety of strategies, including:   * Number patterns – e.g., find 20 percent of 50.   Solution: 10 percent of 50 = 5, so 20 percent of 50 = 2 (5) = 10   * Distributive Property – e.g., find 150 percent of 20.   Solution: 150 percent of 20 = 100 percent of 20 + 50 percent of 20. 20 + 10 = 30   * Proportions – e.g., 75 percent of 48   Solution: 75⁄100 = *x*⁄48 *x* = 36   * Multiplication of decimal equivalent – e.g., 0.7 percent of 48.   Solution: 0.007 (48) = 0.336  Estimation – e.g., 22 percent of $49.95. Estimate 22 percent of $49.95 ≈ 20 percent of 50. 10 percent of 50 = 5, so 20 percent of 50 = 2 (5) = 10, therefore, 22 percent of $49.95 ≈ $10  **CC.7.RP.3** Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.  2.2.12 Solve percent problems in context including what percent one number is of another, percent increase and percent decrease using a variety of strategies (e.g., proportions or equations).  **CC.7.RP.3** Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.  **CC.7.EE.3** Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations as strategies to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. For example: If a woman making $25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or $2.50, for a new salary of $27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation. |
| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS AND SCIENCE INTEGRATION – N/A** |
| **GLE’s but not CCSS**  2.2.12 Solve percent problems in context including what percent one number is of another, percent increase and percent decrease using a variety of strategies (e.g., proportions or equations).  **CC.6.RP.3c** Find a percentage of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole given a part and the percentage.  3.3.11 Write and solve problems in context involving conversions of customary or metric units and units of time*.*  **CC.5.MD.1** Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step real world problems.  **CC.6.RP.3d** Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities. |
| **CCSS but not GLE’s – None** |